

KORTUS, J.; DIBAK, O.; KOTULIAK, V. Technicka spolupraca: HRADSKA, M.;  
BABUSIK, I.

Calcium and phosphorus metabolism in fluoridated rats under the  
influence of large doses of vitamins and calcium. Cesk. hyg. 10  
no.1:1-9 F '65

1. Fyziologicke oddelenie Ustavu pre vyskum vyzivy ludu, Bratislava.

HRADSKY, E., inz.

Foundation of the branch of the Czechoslovak Chemical Society in  
Kosice. Chem zvesti 17 no.4:284 '63.

HRADSKY, Ernest, inz.; BARNA, Konstantin, doc. dr., C.Sc.

Determination of lobeline in biological liquids. Chem zvesti 18  
no.7:542-546 '64.

1. Chair of Medical Chemistry, P.J. Safarak University, Kcsice,  
Kuzmanyho 12.

HRADSKY, J.

Raw material bases for the present and planned cement factories. p. 151.

STAVIVO. (Ministerstvo stavebnictvi) Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 37,  
no. 5, May 1959

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAJ), LC, Vol. 8, no. 7,  
July 1959 uncla.

HRADSKY, Josef, dr.ing. (Brno, Czechoslovakia)

Trace elements in silicate raw materials. Epitoanyag 12 no.7:247-250,  
253 JI '60.

HRADILEK, L. dr.

"Trigonometric equilibration of the planned altitudinal networks"  
(Note: with the consideration of weight declinations.)

Defense of Candidate Disertation "Six Years of Activity by the  
Geodetic Faculty of the Czech Technical School in Prague"  
15 Feb '57

*Geodetic + Cartography Review, 1960, Vol. 6/48 No. 4, p. 65-67*

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
MATERIALS INDEX										COMMON ELEMENTS										COMMON VALUABLE METALS									
<p><i>HRADSKY, K.</i></p> <p>Determination of mineral matter in coke, K. HRADSKY (Fellva's Topogr., 1929, 11, 30-33).—The relation between the true mineral content of coke and the composition of the ash is discussed. If the coke contains little sulphur and no sulphate the ash is free from sulphate. Sulphide-sulphur may be removed by treatment with acid. Sulphate in the ash is not derived from organic sulphides. The sulphur in the ash is unchanged by addition of lime to the coke. The coke (0.5-1 g.) is treated in a porcelain boat with dilute acetic acid (3-5 c.c.), dried, and ashed in air or oxygen at 700-800°; the ash is reduced with dry hydrogen at the same temperature, and cooled in hydrogen. After further treatment with acetic acid and reduction in hydrogen the ash is weighed. The iron in coke is present as the element or as ferrous sulphide.</p> <p>CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS.</p>																													
ASH-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																													
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HRADSKY, K.

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Physico-chemical methods for the quantitative analysis of binary mixtures of benzene, toluene and xylene. Karol Hradsky. *Chem. Obozr* 11, 129-31, 162-6 in English 1961 (1960).—Hydrocarbons and water form an immiscible mixt. Addn. of certain solvents produces a milky emulsion; when the critical miscibility for the hydrocarbon-water-solvent mixt. is reached, the liquid becomes a clear, homogeneous mixt. without any trace of milkiness. The quantity of the solvent necessary to produce the homogeneous mixt. is characteristic for each hydrocarbon. Tables and phase diagrams of the critical miscibility of 100 cc. of benzene, toluene and xylene with water and the solvents MeOH, EtOH and AcOH at 15° are given. For an analysis take 10-100 cc. of a binary mixt. of benzene-toluene or toluene-xylene in an Erlenmeyer flask, add 2-20 cc. of dist. water, and titrate with a known concn. of MeOH, EtOH or AcOH at exactly 15°. The addn. of EtOH, etc., forms a milky emulsion which disappears at the critical miscibility; the sudden clearing is the end point for the titration. With the known vol. of H<sub>2</sub>O and the detd. vol. of EtOH the corresponding tables give the contents of the hydrocarbons. The procedure is simpler, more rapid, and more accurate than methods based upon titration and distn.

Frank Mareš

ASS-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

100000	10000	1000	100	10	1	0	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0



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**HRADSKY, K.**

**Determination of the content of volatile constituents and the coke yield from noncaking solid fuels.** Karel Hradsky, *Hornický Věstník* 10, 291-5, 318-20(1937); *Chem. Zvest.* 1938, II, 228.

The course of the decompn. of solid fuels depends on the fineness of grinding, the type of crucible and the wetting with water. The following method is given for detg. the coke yield and the content of volatile constituents: 1 g. of the finely powd. coal in a quartz or porcelain crucible is moistened with a drop of water and stirred with a Pt wire to form lumps. All particles adhering to the sides of the crucible and the wire are carefully brushed down. The detn. is then carried out according to the method of Muck. Coals which decompose readily on heating must be ground fine enough to pass a screen of 4000 mesh per sq. cm. The behavior of the coal during the decompn. is dependent on its microcapillarity but not on its content of volatile constituents or the gas current in the crucible.

W. A. Moore

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

~~HRADSKY, KAREL~~  
HRADSKY, KAREL

Determination of traces of oxygen in gases. Karel  
Hradsky. *Polica* 35, 8-12 (1953). This method is ap-  
plicable for detg. traces of  $O_2$  in air or sour gases, even in the  
presence of  $CO_2$ . The method is based on the reaction:  $2$   
 $CrCl_3 + 2HCl + \frac{1}{2}O_2 = 2CrCl_2 + H_2O$ . The trivalent  
Cr is detd. iodometrically with 0.1N I<sub>2</sub>. A special app. is  
described. Jos. Lederer

MR  
115

Hradský, Karel: Chemie dusíku. Prague: Státní nakl. chemie 1.  
1961 111 pp

Hradsky, Karel

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/ Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of  
Inorganic Substances

G-2

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 12082

Author : Hradsky Karel

Title : Determination of Volatile Iron in Methanol in Production  
of Formaldehyde

Orig Pub : Chem. prumysl., 1956, 6, No 7, 265-268

Abstract : For determination of volatile iron contained in  $\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$  as  $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_5$ , 100 ml sample is passed within 60 minutes through quartz tube (length 40 cm, diameter 22 mm), heated at  $250^\circ$  by means of a tubular electric furnace (10 cm long). Concurrently air is passed at a rate of 60-61 liter/hour. The tube holds 30 silver screens, of  $64/\text{cm}^2$  mesh, made from 0.3 mm wire.  $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_5$  is decomposed at the first three screens with formation of Fe and its oxides. To convert Fe and FeO to  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  the screens are placed after the reaction in an ammonia solution of

Card 1/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/ Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of  
Inorganic Substances

G-2

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 12082

$H_2O_2$  (to ml perhydrol, diluted with 100 ml water, is added 1 ml 25% ammonia) for 5 minutes. With an amount of iron of 1 mg Fe/liter, a heavy brown deposit is observed on the first and second screen, with 0.5 mg Fe/liter a rusty deposit, and with 0.2 to 0.05 mg Fe/liter the screens are ocher-colored, while with still lesser amounts of iron they acquire a lighter coloration. With proper experience it is possible to detect differences of as little as 0.005 mg Fe/liter. The paper includes precise descriptions of the necessary equipment.

Card 2/2

HRATSKY, K.

Mould release silicon emulsions for plastics. p.85. ((Nova Technika, Vol.2, no.3, Mar. 1957) Praha

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAL) LC, Vol.6, no.7, July 1957. Uncl.

HRADSKY, K.

Silicon antifoam emulsions.p.114. (Nova Technika, Vol.2, no.4, Apr. 1957) Praha

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAL) LC, Vol.6, no.7, July 1957. Uncl.

HRADSKY, Mikulas

Polyarteritis nodosa with pulmonary infiltrations. Cas.lek.cesk.  
99 no.14:417-421 1 Ap '60.

1. Katedra interni propedeutiky VLA, poboc. Pardubice, naceľnik  
prim. dr. B. Hermann. Patologickoanatomicke oddeleni KUNZ, Pardu-  
bice, prednosta dr. M. Hub.

(PERIARTERITIS NODOSA pathol.)

(LUNGS pathol.)



BARTOS, V.; SKAUNIC, V.; NERAD, V.; HRADSKY, M.; FIXA, B.; KOMARKOVA, O.

External pancreatic secretion in relation to age. Cesk. gastro-  
ent. vyz. 17 no.7:395-401 N°63

1. I. interni klinika (prednosta doc. dr. F. Cernik) a II.  
interni klinika (prednosta prof. dr. V. Jurkovic) lekarske  
fakulty Karlovy University v Hradci Kralove.

HRADSKY, M.; SVETELSKY, J.; HEROUT, V.

Chronic gastritis in gastroduodenal ulcer. Cesk. gastroent. vyz. 17 no.5:257-260 JI '63.

1. Klinika interni propedeutiky lékarske fakulty KU v Hradci Kralove, prednosta doc. dr. F. Cernik Interni oddeleni polikliniky v Semilech, vedouci MUDr. J. Svetelsky Patologicko-anatomicky ustav lekarske fakulty KU v Hradci Kralove, prednosta prof. dr. A. Fingerland, DrSc.

(GASTRITIS) (PEPTIC ULCER) (DUODENAL ULCER)  
(STOMACH ULCER) (GASTRIC MUCOSA)

HRADSKY, M.; HEROUT, M.; RUZICKA, K.

Gastric biopsy in patients with dyspepsia of the stomach. Cesk. gastroent. vyz. 15 no.2:143-149 Mr '61.

1. Klinika interni propedeutiky lekarske fakulty KU v Hradci Kralove, prednosta doc. MUDr. F. Cernik, Patologicko-anatomicky ustav lekarske fakulty KU v Hradci Kralove, prednosta prof. MUDr. A. Fingerland, Diagnosticke oddeleni radiologicke kliniky lekarske fakulty KU v Hradci Kralove, prednosta prof. MUDr. J. Bastecky.

(DYSPEPSIA pathol) (STOMACH pathol) (BIOPSY)

HRADSKY, M.; HEROUT, V.; SIMKO, A.

Chronic gastritis in alcoholics. Cesk. gastroent. 16 no.1:46-49  
Ja '62.

1. Klinika interni propedeutiky lek. fakulty KU v Hradci Kralove,  
prednosta doc. dr. Frantisek Cernik Patologickoanatomicky ustav  
lek. fakulty KU v Hradci Kralove, prednosta prof. MUDr. A. Fingerland,  
doktor lekarskych ved Protialkoholni poradna KUNZ v Hradci Kralove,  
vedouci lekar MUDr. A. Simko.

(ALCOHOLISM) (GASTRITIS) (BIOPSY)

HASSMAN, P.; HRADSKY, M.; HEROUT, V.; SIMKO, A.

Contribution to the problem of chronic gastritis in workers exposed to the hazard of carbon disulfide. Prac. lek. 14 no.2:81-84 Mr '62.

1. Oddelení chorob z povolání, KUNZ v Hradci Kralove, prednosta MUDr. Jirina Jindrichova, CSc. Klinika interni propedeutiky lekarske fakulty KU v Hradci Kralove, prednosta doc. MUDr. Frantisek Cernik Patologicko-anatomicky ustav lekarske fakulty KU v Hradci Kralove, prednosta prof. MUDr. Antonin Fingerland, DrSc.

(GASTRITIS etiol)  
(OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES etiol)

HYBASEK, I.; CERNOCH, Zd.; HRADSKY, M.

Esophageal findings in Sjogren's syndrome (epitheloxerosis). Cesk.  
otolaryng. 11 no.6:347-349 D '62.  
(SJOGREN'S SYNDROME) (ESOPHAGOSCOPY)

FIXA, B.; HRADSKY, M.; KOMARKOVA, O.; HEROUT, V.

Acute exacerbation of chronic gastritis. (Clinico-morphological correlation study). Cesk. gastroent. vys. 17 no.3: 149-153 Ap '63.

1. II vnitřní klinika lékařské fakulty KU v Hradci Králové, přednosta prof. dr. V. Jurkovic  
Klinika vnitřní propedeutiky lékařské fakulty KU v Hradci Králové, přednosta doc. dr. F. Cerník  
Patologickoanatomický ústav lékařské fakulty KU v Hradci Králové, přednosta prof. dr. A. Fingerland, DrSc.  
(GASTRITIS) (DYSPEPSIA)

BARTOS, V.; HRADSKY, M.; HEROUT, V.

Incidence of gastritis in patients with chronic recurrent  
pancreatitis. Cesk. gastroent. vyz. 17 no.5:261-265 JI '63.

1. I interni klinika lekarske fakulty KU v Hradci Kralove,  
prednosta doc. dr. F. Cernik Patologickoanatomicky ustav  
lekarske fakulty KU v Hradci Kralove, prednosta prof. dr.  
A. Fingerland, DrSc.

(GASTRITIS) (PANCREATITIS) (STATISTICS)



L 13302-66

ACC NR: RF6006012

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0053/65/VIL/COL/6577/0277

AUTHOR: Hradsky, M.; Priborsky, V.; Herout, V.; Simek, J.; Kozak, J. 25  
B

ORG: First Clinic of Internal Medicine, Faculty Hospital, Hradec Kralove (I. interni klinika fakultni nemocnice); Institute of Pathological Anatomy, Faculty Hospital, Hradec Kralove (Patologicko-anatomicky ustav fakultni nemocnice); Surgical Clinic, Faculty Hospital, Hradec Kralove (Chirurgicka klinika fakultni nemocnice)

TITLE: Effect of gastric cooling on changes in the gastric mucosa [This paper was presented during Biophysical Days, Brno, 12 Jun 64.]

SOURCE: Ceskoslovenska fysiologie, v. 14, no. 4, 1965, 277

TOPIC TAGS: dog, digestive system, animal physiology, cooling

ABSTRACT: Description of method, apparatus and recording procedure for study of the effects of gastric cooling in dogs. In the 3 dogs so far studied by gastric freezing for up to 60 minutes, comprehensively observed as to gastric mucosal condition before as well as one month after cooling, no adverse morphological changes were found by histological examination. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none / OTH REF: 002

Card 1/1

HRADSKY, Mikulas; KRCH, Vaclav; GROH, Jindrich

Stomach cytology with the fluorescence method with the use  
of acridine orange. Sborn. ved. prac. lek. fak. Karlov.  
Univ. 8 no.2:277-283 '65.

1. I. Interni klinika (prednosta: prof. MUDr. F. Cernik)  
Lekarske fakulty Karlovy University v Hradci Kralove.

HRADSKY, M.; SYROVY, K.; SAROUN, B.; PRIBORSKY, V.; KOZAK, J.

Thermoelectric cooling device for local hypothermia of the stomach.  
Cesk. gastroent. vyz. 19 no.6:372-375 S '65.

1. I. interni klinika lekarske fakulty Karlovy University v Hradci  
Kralove (prednosta prof. dr. F. Cernik); Zavody Vitezneho unora --  
Vyzkumny ustav, Praha-Smichov.

HRADSKY, S.

Air ionization in the cavities of polyethylene insulation of high-tension cables. El tech cas 13 no.5:305-307 '62.

HRADSKY, Stefan, inz.

Calculation of electric characteristics of multilayer dielectric  
medium from the impregnated condenser paper. El tech obzor 51  
no.7:370-372 J1 '62.

AK7L4c K7 JOSEF  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Optics - Photometry. Colorimetry

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 8, 1958, No 19396

Author : Blumova Vere, Hrelicka Josef

Inst : Not given

Title : New Photometric Concepts, Units, and Symbols.

Orig Pub : Frehl. fotogr. a filmove techn, 1953, 6, No 3-4, 55-58

Abstract : No abstract

Card : 1/1

50

HRANICE, N.B.

KUTHAN, St., Doc. dr.; HRANICE, N.B.

How to treat ulcers. Cas.lek.cesk. 91 no.10:303-304 7 Mar 52.  
(~~PEPTIC ULCER~~, therapy  
current concepts)

174  
The following study of some indigenous vegetable drugs  
and possibilities of their application. 1. Hiawatha and  
Black (Vvz) distal les rootlin, Prague. Cestrum sp.  
2. 129 41 1931. Proetus myrtilli (L.) Gus. Sanbon (L.)  
rhomboid, and the culture of some were tested as possible  
substitutes for myrtilli (L.) Gus. (the most interesting  
of them). Cestrum sp.  
3. 129 41 1931. Proetus myrtilli (L.) Gus. (the most interesting  
of them). Cestrum sp.



HRANICKA, J.

"Micromorphology of the gradient conditions of the Zahorany Stream",  
P. 7., (SBOURNIK, Vol. 59, No. 1, 1954, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4,  
No. 6, June 1955, Uncl.

(The variability of iron content in ergot. J. Hranka  
(Research Inst. Medicinal Plants, Prague). *Pharmazie* 10-  
331-2(1955).--The Fe content of 29 samples of ergot (of  
ergotamine type) harvested in 1953 from different places,  
dtd. by photocolometric method, varied between 0.0028  
and 0.019%, mostly below 0.01%. No relation was found  
between Fe and alkaloid content. Percolation of ergot  
with 45% HCl extd. only 2.5-3.0% of the original Fe  
content in neutral media, 4.0-4.5% at pH 9, and 6-6.6%  
at pH 3.7. G. M. Hocking

HRANICKOVA, V.; MACHOLDA, E.

Diagnosis and treatment of pulmonary cysts. Cesk. pediat.  
11 no.12:888-890 Dec 56.

1. Klinika Pediatricke Chirurgie, predn. doc. Dr. Vaclav Kafka.  
Klinika plicni tbc KU v Praze, predn. prof. Dr. Jar. Jedlicka.  
(LUNGS, cysts  
diag. & surg. in child (Cz))

HRANICKOVA, Vera

Testicular tumors. Cesk.pediat.15 no.12:1080-1083 D '60.

1. Klinika pediatricke chirurgie pediatricke fakulty KU v Praze,  
prednosta doc. dr. V.Kafka.  
(TESTES neopl)

HRANILOVIC, Aleksandar, sanitetski pukovnik mr. ph.

Some new peace-time tasks in producing military medical  
equipment. Vojnosanit. pregl. 21 no.4:245-248 Ap '64

HRANILOVIC, Aleksandar, Sanitetski major m-r ph.

Standardization and unification of medical supplies in the Yugoslav  
People's Army. Voj. san. pregl. Beogr. 15 no.9:645-649 Sept 58.

(MEDICINE, MILITARY AND NAVAL,  
standard. & unification of med. supplies in Yugoslav  
army (Ser))

VELJANOVSKA, Desanka, sanitetski vojni sluzbenik IV klase mr. ph.;  
HRANILOVIC, Aleksandar, sanitetski pukovnik mr. ph.;  
SUROVI, Zvonimir, sanitetski kapetan I klase mr. ph.

Some experiences in the work of military pharmacy after the  
earthquake in Skoplje with special reference to the prepa-  
ration and testing of parenteral solutions. Vojnosanit. pregl.  
22 no.5:306-308 My '65.

RAJNER, Ervin, dr.; BOLCIC-WIKERHAUSER, Jagoda, dr.; HRANILOVIC, Boris, dr.

Management of reactions of the organism to aggression by general practitioners. Liječn. vjesn. 86 no.12:1469-1475 D ' 64

1. Iz Traumatološke bolnice i Kirurške klinike Medicinskog Fakulteta u Zagrebu.



HRANILOVIC, J.

Hranilovic, J. New instrument for measuring the volume correction of carbonic dioxide when working with calcimeters. p.237

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions List (EEAL) LC, Vol 4, No. 11  
November 1955, Uncl.

STEFANOVIC, Gj. [Stefanovic, G.]; JANJIC, T.; HRANISAVLJEVIC, J.

The effect of configuration on  $R_f$ -values with inorganic isomeric  
cis-trans compounds. Bul sci nat SAN 25 no.7:155-161 '59.  
(REAI 9:12)

(Inorganic compounds)	(Isomerism)	(Electrolytes)
(Cations)	(Cobalt)	(Platinum)

STEFANOVIC, Gj. JANJIC, T.; HRANISAVLJEVIC, J.

The effect of configuration on  $R_f$ -values in inorganic isomeric  
cis-trans compounds. Glas Prir mat SANU 241 no.18:109-115 '60.

STEFANOVIC, Dorde, prof., dr.; JANJNIC, Tomislav; HRANISAVLJEVIC, Jovan

$R_f$ -values of cis-trans isomeric dicarboxylic acids of ethylenic series. Glas Hem dr 25/26 no.1/2:89-92 '61.

1. Prirodno-matematički fakultet, Hemijski institut, Beograd.
2. Clan Uredivackog odbora, "Glasnik Hemijskog drustva Beograd" (for Stefanovic).

(Dicarboxylic acids) (Ethylene compounds)

STEFANOVIC, Gj. [Stefanovic, G.]; HRANISAVLJEVIC-JAKOVLJEVIC, M.

Reactions of bisurethanes. II. Bul sci nat SAN 25 no.7:77-80 '59.  
(Urthans) (EEAI 9:12)

GRANKIN, E.P. [Hrankin, E.P.]

Selecting a family of trajectories in solving an inverse problem in electron optics. Dop. AN URSSR no.68695-697 '63 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Institut matematiki AN UkrSSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN UkrSSR Yu. A. Mitropol'skim [Mytropol's'kyi, IU.O.]

ZDENEK, Z., inz.; KECLIK, V.; DEDEK, Vlad., inz.; KRUMNIKL, Fr., inz.;  
VYSTYD, M.; JENICEK, L.; LIKES, Jiri; HRANOS, Zd., inz.

Informations on metallurgy. Hut listy 16 no.3:217-227 Mr '61.

STOJEW, St. [Stoyev, St.], doc.; HRANT, T. [Khrant', T.], inz.;  
BUCEW, H. [Butsov, N.], inz.; ISKRA, Jerzy, [translator]  
mgr. inz.

Electrodispersion method used in emulsification of coal  
flotation reagents. Przegl gorn 20 no.9:463-466 S '64.



CELAN, B.; HANES, A.; HAROVIUC, S.; HRAPCIUC, A.

Tetrathyridium in turkeys. Comunicarile AR 12 no.5:571-574  
My '62.

1. Laboratorul veterinar regional, Focsani. Comunicare prezentata de I. Popovici, membru corespondent al Academiei R.P.R. .

KUCZMA, J., Mgr. inz.; HRAPKOWICZ, W., Mgr. inz.

Sinking new shafts by the freezing technology in the Legnica  
area. Rudy 12 no. 7/3:260-262 JI-Ag'64 (MIRA 17:3)

1. Ministry of Heavy Industry, Warsaw, Poland (for Kuczma)
2. Association of Ore Mine Construction, Warsaw, Poland (for Hrapkiewicz).

HRAPUNOVA, Ala, ing.; POPA, E., ing.; PANDELESCU, I., tehn.

Reduction of the iron content in zinc concentrates. Rev  
min 16 no.2:56-60 F '65.

HRASE, Josef

Strucny prehled psychologie. Dil 2. Psychika s hlediska leninske theorie odrazu.  
(Brief Survey of Psychology. Vol. 2 Psychics from the Point of View of the Leninist  
Theory of Reflex; a university textbook. 1st ed. illus.) Prague, SPN, 1957. 203 p.

Bibliograficky katalog, CSR, Ceske knihy, No. 36. 15 Oct 57. p. 772.

HRASKO, Jura]

Soil forming process, its substance and laws. Geogr cas SAV  
15 no.3:174-185 '63.

NEMECSEK, J.[Nemecek, J.] (Csehszlovakia); HRASKO, J. (Csehszlovakia)

Soil research in Czechoslovakia. Agrokom talajtan 12 no.4:  
667-670 D '63.

L 38583-66

ACC NR: AP6027684

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0084/66/000/001/0051/0055

AUTHOR: Hrasko, Juraj--Grashko, Yu.

ORG: none

TITLE: Contribution to the geography and characterization of Chernozem in the Czechoslovak SSR

SOURCE: Geograficky casopis, no. 1, 1966, 51-55

TOPIC TAGS: soil type, geography, map

ABSTRACT: The article summarizes the results obtained so far in investigation of the chernozem in Czechoslovakia, distinguishing four catenae of chernozemic soils according to substratum characteristics. It emphasizes that the chernozems of Czechoslovakia belong to two markedly different geographical variants, the Central European and the Pontic-Danubian. A map of the chernozemic regions with a division of the chernozems in facies and prevailing catenae is presented. [Based on author's Eng. abst.] [JPRS: 36,844]

SUB CODE: 08, 02 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 011 / OTH REF: 002

Cord 1/1

HRASKO, Juraj; NEMECEK, Jan

First seminar on the correlation between the soil map drafts  
of Europe. Geogr cas SAV 15 no.3:197-198 '63.



HRASKO, J.

The work of agricultural laboratories of machine-tractor stations before the beginning of spring work. p. 130 (Mechanizace Zemedelstvi Vol. 7, no. 6, Mar. 1957 Praha)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

HRASKO, Juraj, inz.

The role and tasks of the Soil Research Laboratory. Vestnik CSAZV 8  
no.10:587-590 '61.

(Soil research)

HRASKO, L.; DOKA, V.

Bleeding in the last trimester of pregnancy as a reason for its premature termination. Bratisl. lek. listy 45 no.10:627-632 31 My'65.

1. I. gynecologicko-porodnicka klinika v Bratislave (veduci: prof. MUDr. S.Stefanik).

HRASKO, L.; CATAR, G.

Experiences with the treatment of trichomoniasis with flagyl.  
Bratisl. lek. listy 45 no.7:443-447 15 0 '65.

1. Katedra porodnictva a gynekologie Lek. fak. Univerzity Komenského v Bratislave (veduci prof. S. Stefanik) a Vyskumne laboratorium parazitologie a mykologie pri Katedre vseobecnej biologie Lek. fak. Univerzity Komenského v Bratislave (veduci prof. MUDr. V. Vrsansky).

HRASKO, L.; BARDOS, A.

Pathologic separation of the symphysis in pregnancy and following spontaneous labor. Lek. obsor 3 no.1-2:63-82 1954.

1. Z Zenskej a porodnicej kliniky SU v Bratislave.  
(PUBIC SYMPHYSIS,

- \*separation in pregn. & puperperium)

- (PREGNANCY, complications,

- \*separation of pubic symphysis)

- (PUPERPERIUM, complications,

- \*separation of public symphysis)

HRASKO, Ladislav (Bratislava, Zochova 5)

Psychoprophylactic preparation for painless labor. Lek. obsor  
3 no.3-4:221-224 1954.

1. Z Gynek. porod. kliniky SU v Bratislave.  
(LABOR,  
\*painless, psychoprophylactic technic)

HRASKO, Jura{

Soil map of Slovakia. Geogr čas SAV 16 no. 2:185-194 1964.

HRASKO, P., inz.

Short circuit relation of breaking load generators. Bul  
EGU no. 6:9-14 '63.



HRASKO, P.

Transients in a Ward-Leonard electric motor. p. 332. (STROJNÍČNÁ TECHNIKA  
ČASOPIS, Vol. 7, No. 6, 1956, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia)

85: Monthly List of East European Accessions (SEAL) 13, Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec 1957. Uncl.

FRENKEL, A.; HRASKO, P.

The renormalizable vector boson theory of weak interaction.  
Acta phys Hung 17 no.3:361-370 '64.

1. Central Research Institute of Physics, Hungarian Academy  
of Sciences, Budapest. Presented by Lajos Janossy.

HRASKO, Peter; KOSALY, Gyorgy

Physical theory of thermal reactors. II. (To be contd.). Fiz szemle  
10 no.2:53-58 F '60.

1. Kozponti Fizikai Kutato Intezet.

HRASKO, Peter; KOSALY, Gyorgy

Physical theory of thermal reactors. III. (To be contd.). Fiz szemle  
10 no.3:71-76 Mr '60.

1. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Kozponti Fizikai Kutato Intezete.

HRASKO, Peter; KOSALY, Gyorgy

Physical theory of thermal reactors. IV. Fiz szemle 10 no.4:117-122  
Ap '60.

1. Kozponti Fizikai Kutato Intezet.

24, 630

30210  
S/058/62/000/003/026/092  
A061/A101

AUTHORS: Adám, A., Hraskó, P., Quittner, P.

TITLE: Ionization chamber for fast neutron energy measurements

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 3, 1962, 6, abstract 3B60 ("Magyar tud. akad. Közép. fiz. kutató int. közl.", 1961, v. 9, nos. 1 - 2, 25 - 36, III, IX, Hungarian; Russian, English summaries)

TEXT: A recoil proton ionization chamber, filled with a hydrogen-argon mixture, was fitted out for neutron spectroscopy purposes. Amplitude spectra of 2.1, 2.25, 2.5, and 3-Mev neutrons were taken. Resolution for 3 Mev was ~6%. The amplitude distribution was also calculated. Deviations of calculated distribution from the experimental one can be explained by the energy spread in the target holder and chamber wall materials, and therefore can be estimated.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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Card 1/1

ADAM, Andras; HRASKO, Peter; PALLA, Gabriella; QUITTNER, Pal

Remarks about the choice of the parameters of fast-coincidence  
circuits. Koz fiz kozl MTA 10 no.2:127-136 '62.

ADAM, Andras; HRASKO, Peter; PALLA, Gabriella; QUITTNER, Pal

Investigation of the reaction mechanism of  $/n,2n/$  on lead and bismuth. Koz fiz kozl MTA 11 no.3:185-196 '63.



HRASKO, P.

Determination of the dynamic short-circuit current and surge coefficient. El tech cas 13 no.10:624-630 '62.

HRASKO, Peter; FRENKEL, Andor

Time reversal characteristics in quantum mechanics. Koz fiz kozl  
MTA 12 no.1:57-84 '64.

GYORGYI, G.; HRASKO, P.

Final state n-n interaction in the two-particle  
photodisintegration of triton. Acta phys Hung 17 no.1/2:  
253-260 '64.

1. Central Research Institute of Physics of the Hungarian  
Academy of Sciences, Budapest. Presented by Z.Gyulai.

YUGOSLAVIA/Farm Animals - Horses.

C<sub>1</sub>-2.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, 30912

Author : Hrasnica F.

Inst

Title : The Analysis of the Breeding Work at the Stud "Vuchiyak" in Prnjavor with the Horses of the Lipitsa Breed.  
(Analiz plennoy raboty konnogo zavoda Vuchiyak v Prnyavore s loshad'mi lipitsanskoj porody).

Orig Pub : Veterinaria (Jugosl.), 1957, 6, No 1, 13-32.

**Abstract** : In order to raise the horses of the Lipitsa breed in Bosnia and Hercegovina, a stud of 100 heads was established there in 1946. Apart from grey mares, there are bay, black, and sorrel horses; this permits to obtain horses of the Lipitsa breed of other than a grey color. It was found that the greatest influence on the raising of horses of the Lipitsa breed was exerted by a strain of stallion 475 Neapolitano Bakhshol'tse.

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YUGOSLAVIA/Farm Animals - Horses.

Q-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, 30912

Most of its progeny was composed, in the main, of mares of the desirable type. After a period of acclimatization of horses, it is proposed to fix the desirable type by way of line-breeding.

Card 2/2

- 15 -

HRAST, Silvo

On the occasion of the fair "Modern Electronics" 1961. Automatika 2  
no.4:201 0 '61.

1. Clan Izdavackog saveta, "Automatika".

FANCEV, Mladen, ing.; HRASTIC, Drago

Some data on the speed of currents in the Adreatic Sea. Vodoprivreda  
Jug 2 no.7/8:103-111 '59. (EEAI 10:1)

1. Brodarski institut, Zagreb.  
(Adriatic Sea--Ocean currents) (Ships)

HRASTNIK, Jozе, inz.

Problem of water accumulation in the surface subsidences of the Velenje Lignite Mine, and an attempt of computing their future propagation. Rud met zbor no. 2:125-137 '63.

1. Rudnik lignita Velenje.



Z/034/63/000/001/010/012  
E073/E151

AUTHOR:

Hřava, V.

TITLE:

Investigation of the machining parameters with respect to the formation of residual stresses in the alloy AKNC

PERIODICAL: Hutnické listy, no.1, 1963, 74

TEXT:

The report contains the following: the causes of stress formation, the influence of machining on stress formation, and the effect of stresses in components made of oxidation-resistant alloys. Residual stresses are classified, and their causes, their measurement, and tests for their discovery are discussed. The results of stress measurements after turning and grinding are given, the tests being made to determine the possible effect of machining on crack formation and service life of components, and to determine which machining methods and conditions are most conducive to internal stress formation. Research Report SVÚMT Z-62-1111. 37 pages, 11 figures, 21 references.

Card 1/1

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

NECKAR, Ferdinand, inz., CSc.; HRAVA, Vlastimil, inz.

Residual stresses in machining refractory materials. Zpravodaj  
VZLU no.3: 127-132 '63.

UR/0185/65/010/004/045/1457

Authors: Rayborodin, Yu. V.; Karazha, S. A.; Hravchenko, V. Y.; Spizheva, N. Y.

TITLE: Investigations of the operation of a Q-spoiled ruby laser.

SOURCE: Ukrayins'kyi fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 10, no. 4, 1965, 455-457

TOPIC TAGS: Q spoiled laser, ruby laser, pump energy, laser characteristic

ABSTRACT: The authors present the results of an investigation of certain characteristics of Q-spoiled lasers, which play a major role in the generation of giant light pulses. The effect of the misalignment angle of the mirrors on the threshold pumping energy under various parameters of the optical cavity (static characteristics), and the dependence of the intensity of the laser output on these parameters (dynamic characteristics) were experimentally investigated. A- investigated were the dependence of the threshold pumping energy on the misalignment angle of the mirrors, the Q of the resonator, and the pump energy. The dependence of the laser output intensity on the misalignment angle of the mirrors and on the diameter up to 12 mm, with a 90° oriented, was investigated. The pump source was a xenon flash lamp.

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ACCESSION NR: AP5011071

optical cavity was made up of a dielectric coated mirror and a total internal reflection prism accurate to  $\pm 2^\circ$ , mounted on a shaft of a high-speed motor (~20,000 rpm). The optical resonator was aligned with the peak of the flash lamp. The radiation receiver was a photodiode in conjunction with an oscilloscope which determined the pulse amplitude. The distance between mirrors was 89 cm. The intensity of the radiated pulse was measured for a distance of 89 cm between mirrors and a transparency of 40%. The maximum intensity corresponded to a pump energy 50% above threshold. These values are optimal for a prism rotation speed of  $20 \times 10^3$  revolutions per minute. Orig. art. has: 3 figures (02)

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 15Dec64

NR REF SOV: 001

ENCL: 02

OTHER: 002

SUB CODE: EC

ATD PRESS: 4061

Card 222

HAVA M.; HRAZ, M.

Certain factors influencing resorption from the subcutaneous layers.  
Cesk. fysiolog. 8 no.3:193-194 Apr 59.

1. Farmakologicka laborator CSAV a Katedra farmakologie fak. vseob.  
lek. KU, Praha. Predneseno na III. fysiologickych dnech v Erne 14. 1.  
1959.

(SKIN, physiol.

resorption of drugs after subcutaneous admin. in rats  
(Cz))

(INJECTIONS,  
same)

HRAZDIL, F.

Bearing coatings and lubricants for cold shaping. p. 375.

STROJIRENSKA VYROBA.

Vol. 3, no. 9, Sept. 1955

Czechoslovakia

Source: EAST EUROPEAN LISTS Vol. 5, no. 7 July 1956

✓9871\* Determining the Forces Acting in Cold Extrusion. (1)  
vzhlasti priručných aji při protlačování ~~1980~~ 1980.  
Czech. P. Hraždil. Strojírnický, v. 8, no. 5, Mar 1986, p.  
180-184.

Various methods of determining deformation forces; analysis  
of forces acting in the extruding process. Comparison of results  
obtained by using various formulas. Graphs, diagrams, photos.  
1 ref.

1986

of

HRAZDIL, F.

Changes in the structure of steel in cold working.

p. 294 (HUTNIK) Vol. 7, no. 9, Sept. 1957,  
Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 3,  
March 1958



HRAZDIL, F.

Forming. p. 35.

CZECHOSLOVAK HEAVY INDUSTRY. (Illustrated magazine issued by the Chamber of Commerce of Czechoslovakia. English-language edition; issued also in German as Schwerindustrie der Tschechoslowakei and in French, Russian, and Spanish. Monthly).  
Prague, Czechoslovakia, No. 11, 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accession, (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 12, Dec. 1959.  
Uncl.

5  
11210 only 2208 2808 85178  
Z/034/60/000/012/013/015  
EO73/E535  
AUTHORS: Hrazdil, F., Engineer and Novotný, J., Engineer  
10 TITLE: New Method of Shaping Hollow Bodies from Sheets, Wires  
etc. by Means of a Pressure Wave  
(Patent Class 7c, 14, PV 2057-60, 26.3.1960)  
15 PERIODICAL: Hutnické listy, 1960, No.12, pp.983-984  
TEXT: To obtain the desired shape of the component, the  
pressure wave is controlled by choosing the shape of the pressure  
wave source, by the composition of several types of explosives of  
various efficiencies, by reflection of the pressure wave or by  
20 choosing the medium in which the wave propagates. In illustrations  
(Fig.2) the two simplest examples are shown. In these illustrations  
1 denotes the component, 2 the die, 3 the explosive and  
4 the weaker explosive. Further examples are described in which  
the shaping is by means of a reflected pressure wave or where the  
25 pressure wave acts partly directly and partly through another  
medium. There are 2 figures.

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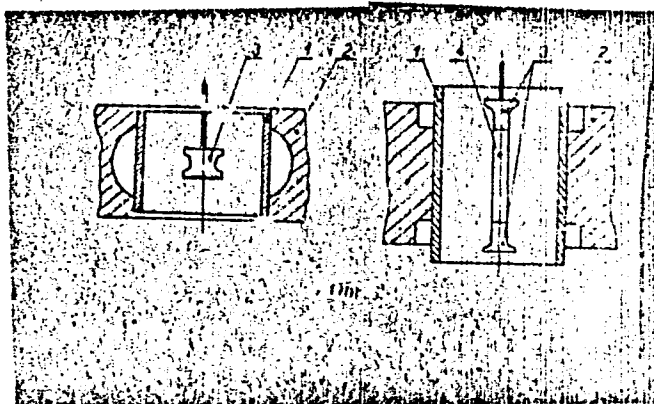
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E073/E535

New Method of Shaping Hollow Bodies from Sheets, Wires etc. by  
Means of a Pressure Wave (Patent Class 7c, 14, PV 2057-60, 26.3.1960)

Fig.2



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SLOV/001/60/000/005/003/003  
D249/D301

AUTHOR: Hrazdil, František, Engineer

TITLE: High speeds in forming processes

PERIODICAL: Technická práce, no. 5, 1960, 396-401

TEXT: The author explains the high speed effect on cold forming. The reasons for cold forming such as economy and complex shapes are stated. Also various parameters which affect the forming and final product are quoted and finally the author finds that the solution is in the effects of speed on the forming process. The first tests were made with low-carbon steel ChSN 12 010 and aluminum Al 99.5 on existing forming machines. The required forming force was determined in relation to the degree of deformation from 15 to 50 % of the section reduction. The machines used were, a slow-speed hydraulic press ( $v = 0.1$  mm/s), a crankpress ( $v = 250$  mm/s) and a drop hammer ( $v = 5$  m/s). The forming force in the case of

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steel was not changed until it reached 5 m/s. speed, when it started to decrease proportionally with deformation. The aluminum-forming force was also not affected until it reached 5 m/s, when for the small deformation ( $r = 15\%$ ) the force increased, or the deformation 35 %, it was practically constant and only for  $r = 50\%$  was it slightly decreased. This varied behavior is explained by the fact that used energy with the exception of its small part (latent energy = 7 to 8 %) is changed to heat. This heat, in case of volumetrically equal pressed pieces increased with the degree of deformation and more for steel than for aluminum which is more plastic. Considering the specific heat of steel  $0.115 \text{ kcal/kg}^\circ\text{C}$  and of aluminum  $0.212 \text{ kcal/kg}^\circ\text{C}$ , the aluminum piece was heated 2.55 times less than steel piece. Also aluminum is 4.45 times more conductive which results in an increased rate of cooling. These factors show that the temperature of formed metal increases above the value of softening. It is presumed that the action must be very fast so as to prevent the heat from escaping into the die. It has

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also been found that with increased speed, the metal resistance increases: The results of the tests are given in Figs 1 and 2. The two main conditions for better forming are heating and the suitable volumetric stressing of the material. The first condition is satisfied above, that is, increasing the speed of forming above the value of  $10^3$  mm/s, which gives heating sufficient to increase formability and so decrease the required force. The increased speed also gives a positive answer to the second condition as may be seen in the case of the round bar. Fig. 3a shows forming at a low speed with the resulting barrel-shaped product. This is due to the pressing force P and friction T at the contact faces. The increased speed gives shape 3b and finally 3c. The higher speed results are, also illustrated in an example, where besides forces P and T, the inertia forces A act in axial direction Aa and radially Ar. By these means it is possible to obtain a higher degree of local forming as may be seen on diameters for the same height of the bar in Fig. 3. This also proves that increased speed improves

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the forming conditions. These and similar aspects lead to speeds much higher than those of conventional forming machines - in fact to explosive forming. There are two basic types of substances for explosive forming. The first is one which burns out during the explosion. Their volume during burning is multiplied in a very short time and in the enclosed space the gases occurring act with sudden high pressures. The best known is black powder. The obtained pressures are 3,500 to 7,000 atmospheres and the velocities 100 to 300 m/s. which in comparison with the conventional presses are 1,000 to 10,000 times higher. The second type of explosives are substances on the basis of nitroglycerine and penthrate etc.: Their working pressures reach about 200,000 to 300,000 atmospheres and the speed of pressure waves reach 8,000 m/s. They are, therefore, 10 times higher than the first type of explosives and 1,000,000 times higher than the presses. There are a number of methods for classifying explosives such as the above according to the type of explosive or the medium which actually does the forming, that is direct-

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ly or by another medium such as water. The greatest application of this forming is at present for metal sheets. The thin leaves of the second type of explosive is used for forming flat tray-shapes. The blank sheet is freely rested above the die impression and the explosive leaf which corresponds to the blank is rested on the top. During the explosion, the pressure wave impresses the blank into the impression of the die. The second type explosives with the proportionally slower speed are used to prevent fracture of the material due to the so-called excessive critical speed of impact. On the other hand it is possible to apply this phenomenon to cutting-off or punching a sheet. The explosive leaf which can be quite safely cut with scissors is placed only on those parts of the sheet which are supported by the sharp edges of the tool. The pressure wave of the higher velocity clearly cuts off the material. The appliance as shown in Fig. 5 is used for forming deeper forms such as semispheres. The increased intensity of the impact of this appliance can be obtained by immersing the whole tool in the water. ✓

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Fig. 6 shows the bulging which is used not only for the forming of the pipes but also for rings. For all these and similar cases it is necessary to extract the air intensively from the space between the blank and the die, so that during the fast deformation of the plate, no air cushion is formed which would prevent correct forming or which could even cause the cracking of the plate. This precaution is not necessary when forming the vessel ends as shown in Fig. 8, because there is ample space from which the air may escape between the ring and the packing piece. The first type of explosive has a different arrangement of tools, because the space between the explosive and the formed piece is filled. The speeds and pressures are smaller, therefore it is used for material which, due to its mechanical properties, would not withstand the effects of the fast deformation. The typical arrangement of such forming may be seen in Fig. 10. The second type of explosive is also used for punching e.g. high tensile and hard armor plates. The equipment for this operation is similar to a gun. The punch moves in the

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barrel, whose length is a multiple of the punch diameter. The punch projects out of the barrel by the distance which is less than the thickness of the plate. Afterwards, the punch automatically returns to the barrel. Hence punching is executed by putting the end of the barrel on the plate and firing the gun. The large holes may require a special frame for holding the gun. A similar procedure may be applied to rivetting. This was successfully applied for the rivetting of the nickel alloy NIMONITs of 160 to 180 kg/mm<sup>2</sup> tensile strength. The velocity of the punch of 180 m/s pressed a clear head without the tool showing any damage. In addition to the described cases, it is also possible to use the effects of explosion for calibration, pressure cold welding, sheet cladding, surface hardening etc. The purpose of the high speed forming is not to replace forming by classical means but to introduce it, where the present practice is only partly sufficient or not applicable. It includes forming of high tensile plates; aluminum plates also are better formed by the high speed method as the products are

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more accurate. Furthermore it is advantageous to apply this method for small batch production, involving only several pieces for economy reasons. There are also a number of shapes which due to their complexity cannot be formed from one piece. There are vessel ends or the circular parts of a steel barrel for cement transportation and others having diameters of up to 3 meters. The required pressures in some cases used to be even several 10,000th of a ton which is beyond the range of the very large presses. Due to the fast "working cycle" it is possible to make tools for explosive forming not only from mild steel, but also from concrete or plastics which reduce the price considerably. In the event of damage, repairs are easy and inexpensive. In conclusion it should be said that explosive forming is far from being completely developed. It is necessary with each application, to test each case and also complete the number of research procedures. It is also necessary to realize that during high-speed forming, the mechanical properties of metals lose their values and even their significance. New

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High speeds in forming ...

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parameters must be found to replace breaking strength, yield point and elongation. Also new values arise such as critical impact velocity, flow speed of metallic medium etc. There are 10 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Výzkumný ústav tvářecích strojů a technologie tváření,  
Brno (Research Institute for Forming Machines and for  
Forming Technology in Brno)

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